

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES
OF THE
RHYNCHOPHOUS GENUS CRYPTODERMA
(Oxyrrhynchus olim).

BY

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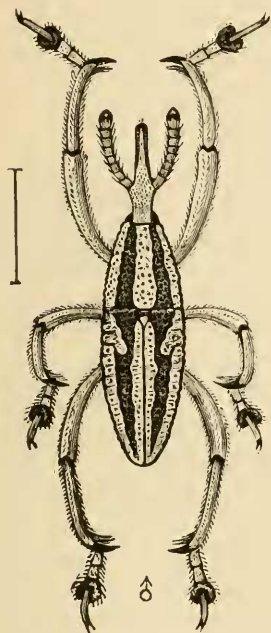
Cryptoderma Knapperti n. sp.

Elongatus, convexus, crusta argillacea indutus, supra et infra colore lactis, thorace elytrisque quatuor fasciis nigris longitudinalibus ornatis, fascia interna in prima tertia elytrorum parte valde excisa, antennae rostri apicem excedentes, pedibus argillaceis.

Length from the anterior margin of the thorax to the apex of the elytra 7—11 mm. : width at the shoulders $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{2}{5}$ mm.

This species differs in pattern considerably from all the known species of the genus. It has a yellowish white or creamy color when the insect is in good condition ; in most of the individuals before me it is, however, of a more or less dirty pale brown. Four longitudinal black bands run from the anterior margin of the prothorax to the apex of the elytra or end a little before the apex ; two of these bands are situated on the backside (one on each side of the middle-line), the two others are lateral and hardly visible from above. The two first named bands become narrower anteriorly and posteriorly and show, at the end of the basal third of the elytra, at their outer side, a curvature, and just behind this,

two smaller on their innerside, as is to be seen in the figure; these bands are confluent in front of the scutellum which is creamy white. The lateral black bands lie somewhat higher on the elytra as on the thorax; on the hind part of the basal third and on the whole apical third these bands are widened out so as to touch the lateral border of the elytra. The pits on the black parts are very deep, those on the white parts



are less deep and have, especially on the thorax, a black point at the bottom. The underside is white, marked with olive brown; the mesosternum in front of the intermediate coxae is glossy black. The legs are white with black kneejoints, the tarsi are greyish, especially the last two joints.

In general shape the new species agrees with the well known *Cryptoderma lateralis* Boh. The antennae are of the same length as in that species. The thorax is however proportionately somewhat longer, the elytra on the contrary shorter and both parts are more convex in the longitudinal direction so that the base of the thorax and of the elytra lies in a lower level. The anterior and posterior femora are somewhat longer in the new species.

The male has, like that of *lateralis*, *Fabricii* a. o., the crenate basal margin of the elytra turned upwards and forwards.

This beautiful species, captured at Manna, Benkoelen Residency, Sumatra, by Mr. M. Knappert and named after the discoverer, seems not to be uncommon.

I add here my thanks to my friend Dr. Ed. Everts, whom I am indebted for the accompanying figure.